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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/591,687	06/12/2000	Robert Rosko	47004.000074	4829

21967   7590   06/14/2007
HUNTON & WILLIAMS LLP
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT
1900 K STREET, N.W.
SUITE 1200
WASHINGTON, DC 20006-1109

EXAMINER
DINH, KHANH Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2151	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
06/14/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _25 April 2007_.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1,7 and 16-30_ is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) _1, 7 and 16-30_ is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)
1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is

eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to

37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 4/25/2007 has been entered. Claims 2-6, 8-15

are canceled. Claims 1, 7, 16-28 and new claims 29-30 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1, 7 and 16-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Ellmore, US pat. No.7,058,817 in view of Baker, US pat. No.6,611,498.

As to claim 1, Ellmore discloses a method for accessing one of a plurality of remote service

providers (192, 194, 196 fig.1) across a network via a single login to a host service provider (web

server 120 fig.1), each of the plurality of remote service providers being accessible through the

host service provider, and each of the plurality service providers having separate login

procedures requiring data comprising the steps of:

the host service provider (120 fig.1) receiving the single login (providing remote login

from customer 110 fig.1), the host service provider having a universal session manager (130

fig.1) (see abstract, fig.1, col.4 line 32 to col.5 line 42);

the universal session manager retrieving data from a validation database (135 fig.1) based

on the single login, wherein the data is effective for accessing a remote service provider and is

based at least in part on the received username and password (see col.5 lines 28-61);

transmitting data to the remote service provider and directing the user to the remote

service provider after the remote service provider exchanging the data to effect a two-sided

authentication (see col.5 line 62 to col.6 line 65); and

the host service provider directing the user to the remote service provider in such manner

that the user is presented with information, in a single user interface, that is provided by both the

host service provider and the remote service provider connecting to a trusted service provider

having special access requirements, wherein a trusted service module acts as an intermediary

between the host service provider and the trusted service provider (using single login processes

to process user accesses, see figs.2, 3, col.6 line 66 to col.7 line 67).

wherein the trusted service module receives a session ID from the trusted service

provider and registering the user with the remote service provider (see col.7 line 21 to col.8 line

56).

Ellmore does not specifically disclose the simultaneous interactions between user and the

provider, and placing a text file comprising a cookie on the user's network data acquisition

module. However, Baker discloses the simultaneous interactions between user and the provider,

and placing a text file comprising a cookie on the user's network data acquisition module

(providing a cipher spec message which provides server authentication during a session associating a given HTTPS request with a logical session which is initiated and tracked by a "cookie jar server" to generate a "cookie" which is a unique server-generated key that is sent to the client along with each reply to a HTTPS request and providing simultaneous interactive communication between user and a server, see Baker's abstract, col.8 line 50 to col.9 line 59 and col.17 line 46 to col.18 line 46). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Hobbs' teachings into the method of Ellmore to process user requests because it would have provided an invaluable tool for enabling customers of a telecommunications enterprise to manage their telecommunication assets, quickly and securely, from anywhere in the world using the Internet.

As to claim 7, Ellmore further discloses a method for accessing one of a plurality of remote service providers across a network via a single login to a host service provider each of the plurality of remote service providers being accessible through the host service provider, and each of the plurality service providers having separate login procedures requiring data comprising:

a user system having a network data acquisition module and plurality of remote service providers (190, 192, 194, 196 fig.1) (see abstract, fig.1, col.4 line 32 to col.5 line 42);

a universal session manager for receiving a user's ID and password and passing data required for access to said remote service provider and a validation database (135 fig.1) for storing information for accessing the remote service provider (see col.5 lines 28-61);

transmitting data to the remote service provider and directing the user to the remote service provider, directly to the remote service provider, the remote service provider exchanging

the data to effect a two-sided authentication (using authentication process to authenticate users),

the two sided authentication being performed between the universal session manager and the

remote service providers (see col.5 line 62 to col.6 line 65);

the validation database for storing the data for accessing the remote service provider, the

universal session manager communicating with tile validation database to obtain the data; and

wherein the host service provider directs the user to the selected one of the plurality of remote

service providers using the data (using single login processes, see figs.2, 3, col.6 line 66 to col.7

line 67);

the host service provider directing the user to the remote service provider in such manner

that the user is presented with information, in a single user interface, that is provided by both the

host service provider and the remote service provider, the remote service provider connecting to

a trusted service provider having special access requirements and wherein a trusted service

module acts as an intermediary between the host service provider and the trusted service provider

(using single login processes, see figs.2, 3, col.6 line 66 to col.7 line 67);

wherein the network data acquisition module is an Internet browser, the remote service

provider comprising a registration module and a login module for receiving data for gaining

access to the services provided by the remote service provider (see col.7 line 21 to col.8 line 56);

wherein the registration module receives the data for registering a user with the remote

service provider and the universal session manager registering the user with the remote service

provider (signing up for account access, see col.7 line 21 to col.8 line 56).

Ellmore does not specifically disclose simultaneous interactions between user and the provider.

However, Baker discloses simultaneous interactions between user and the provider

(providing simultaneous interactive communication between user and a server, see Baker's

abstract, col.8 line 50 to col.9 line 59 and col.17 line 46 to col.18 line 46). It would have been

obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement

Hobbs' teachings into the method of Ellmore to process user requests because it would have

provided an invaluable tool for enabling customers of a telecommunications enterprise to

manage their telecommunication assets, quickly and securely, from anywhere in the world using

the Internet.

As to claim 16, Ellmore discloses the two sided authentication is a triple handshake including:

the universal manager sending a user name and password to the service provider constituting a

login request, the remote service provider sending the universal session manager a reply to the

login request and the universal session manager directing the user to the remote service provider

(see figs.1, 3, col.7 line 21 to col.8 line 56 and col.9 lines 3-60).

As to claims 17 and 18, Ellmore discloses the remote service provider is a distinct remote site

from the host service provider and each step of the triple handshake is effectively and directly

performed between the universal manager and the remote service provider (see figs.1, 3, col.5

line 62 to col.6 line 65 and col.7 line 21 to col.8 line 56).

As to claims 19-21, Ellmore discloses the validation database transmitting data to the universal

session manager indicating which service the user is enrolled and the single login from the user

is performed over a network (see figs.2, 3, col.6 line 66 to col.7 line 67, col.9 lines 3-60 and

col.10 lines 20-64).

As to claim 22, Ellmore discloses the host service provider has control of a navigation bar in the

graphical user interface, and web pages from the remote service provider are hosted in the

graphical user interface and contain a navigation bar (see figs.2, 3, col.6 line 66 to col.7 line 67,

col.9 lines 3-60 and col.10 lines 20-64).

As to claim 23, Ellmore discloses that the information that that is provided by the host

service provider is adjacent the information that is presented by the remote service provider (see

figs.1, 3, col.5 line 62 to col.6 line 65 and col.7 line 21 to col.8 line 56).

As to claim 24, Ellmore discloses the host service provider presenting the user with information,

simultaneously to the remote service provider presenting the user with information, both such

information being displayed to the user in respective areas of the single graphical user interface

(see figs.2, 3, col.6 line 66 to col.7 line 67, col.9 lines 3-60 and col.10 lines 20-64).

As to claim 25, Ellmore discloses that the host service provider presenting the user with

information in a first area of the single graphical user interface with the remote service provider

presenting the user with information in a second area of the single graphical user interface (see

figs.2, 3, col.6 line 66 to col.7 line 67, col.9 lines 3-60 and col.10 lines 20-64). Ellmore does not

specifically disclose simultaneous interactions between user and the provider. However, Hobbs

discloses simultaneous interactions between user and the provider (providing simultaneous interactive communication between user and a server using hyperlinks, see Hobbs's col.10 line 31 to col.11 line 18 and col.16 line 60 to col.17 line 32). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Hobbs' teachings into the method of Ellmore to process user requests because it would have enabled user to interactively accesses a pre-selected individual databases or databases in a communications network concurrently.

As to claim 26, Ellmore discloses the first area of the single graphical user interface is an outer frame of the single graphical user image and the second area of the single graphical user interface is a main bottom panel (see figs.2, 3, col.6 line 66 to col.7 line 67, col.9 lines 3-60 and col.10 lines 20-64).

As to claim 27, Ellmore discloses that the first area of the single graphical user interface is an outer frame and top navigational bar of the single graphical user interface; and the second area of the single graphical user interface is a main bottom panel and a left-hand navigation bar of the single graphical use interface (see figs.1, 3, col.7 line 21 to col.8 line 56 and col.9 lines 3-60).

As to claim 28, Ellmore discloses that the host service provider controlling the first area, and the left-hand navigation bar in the second area providing the user with remote service navigation (see col.5 line 17 to col.6 line 55 and col.7 line 21 to col.8 line 56).

Claim 29 is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 1, 16-18.

As to claim 30, Ellmore discloses that the universal session manager registering the user with the

remote service provider (signing up for account access, see col.7 line 21 to col.8 line 56).

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 7 and 16-30 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

5.   Claims 1, 7 and 16-30 are rejected.

6.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Khanh Dinh whose telephone number is (571) 272-3936. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.m. to 5:00 P.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Zarni Maung, can be reached on (571) 272-3939. The fax phone number for this

group is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private

PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KHANH DINH
PRIMARY EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100